



## October 6-7, 2010 -- Japan fast-tracking nuclear weapons acquisition

publication date: Oct 6, 2010

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New information obtained by WMR from Asian intelligence sources points to Japan fast-tracking nuclear weapons acquisition as a result of Japan's tense relations with China, Tokyo's frayed relations with Washington, and fears over North Korea's nuclear weapons.

Japan no longer believes its security treaty with the United States is reliable and Tokyo has decided, even with a strong tradition of anti-nuclear weapons sentiment among the Japanese people arising out of the U.S. atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, that the country has no other choice but to scrap its commitment to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and opt for an independent Japanese nuclear deterrence capability.

Japan reportedly has the capability to assemble nuclear weapons in 18 hours. That is in marked contrast to its previous assemblage time frame of 40 hours. Current-generation Japanese missiles, with nuclear warheads, are can be programmed to target the large Chinese cities and naval bases along the Pacific coast.

WMR has been told that Japan war planners have discussed a joint strategy with India to take out Chinese ballistic launchers in the interior of China with missiles launched from India. The Indian option would be in place until Japan could upgrade its M-5 missile to serve as an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) delivery platform to target China's interior nuclear missile sites and bring Moscow, which is 7000 miles from Japan, within range.

As far as Japanese defenses are concerned, Tokyo, itself, is a hardened city, with an infrastructure for the government and VIPs to survive and escape underground to new headquarters in the event of a Chinese nuclear strike.

Japan has a number of granite mountains from where second and third strikes against China could be launched. Since the Chinese cities are much more heavily populated, China would take staggering casualties in a nuclear exchange, and the sheer number of victims would swamp the Chinese government's ability to cope much less govern.

Japanese nuclear war planners have concluded the Japanese are psychologically prepared to move on with a smaller population after a nuclear exchange with China and/or North Korea. Some Japanese war planners feel a nuclear war could actually be good for long-term economic development, as strange as that seems, since it would destroy a lot of backward capital and force new initiatives to go forward. The nuclear trauma has already been absorbed and incorporated in the Japanese psyche, so the Japanese are probably the most capable of maintaining social order and reorganizing after a global nuclear catastrophe. The bottom line for Tokyo is that nuclear war is survivable, though the victims would be numerous and the damage nearly unthinkable.

Japan is also in no mood to be lectured by the United States if it decides to abandon its NPT treaty commitments. A nuclear Japan will use the lesson of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to argue for a swift nuclear retaliatory response, that is, if any country launches a nuclear weapon on Japan, Japan's nuclear response will be total with a goal of wiping the aggressor off the map.

If Japan deep-sixes its NPT obligations, a half-dozen countries are expected to follow suit, primarily South Korea, Taiwan, Germany, Brazil, Argentina, and possibly, Turkey.

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